## NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

FORMAL TENDER OF THE NOMINATIONS TO GRANT AND COLFAX.

Washington, May 29.—The Committee which was appointed by the National Union Republican Convention, under instructions from that body to prosent to Gen. Grant and the Hon. Schnyler Colfax a record of its proceedings and to inform them of their nomination, performed that duty this evening between eight and nine o'clock at the residence of Gen. Grant. About 200 persons witnessed the ceremony, including delegates to the Convention, several members of Congress, Gen. Grant's staff, and the ladies of the families of Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax, respectively. These two gentlemen stood side by side, and the spectators formed in a semicircle in front of them, thus affording a full view of the proceedings. Gen. J. R. Hawley, the President of the Convention, delivered the following address:

GEN. HAWLEY'S ADDRESS. GENERAL: The National Union Republican party, as, sembled in the National Convention on the 20th of this month, appointed us, the officers of the Convention, to wait upon you. In obedience to its instructions we give perceive that it was governed by the most patriotic motives. Harmonious, enthusiastic, and determined, we practical reality in the United States that "all men are created equal, endowed by their inalienable ong which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We intend that there shall never be cause or opportunity for a civil war in this nation, originated either who must fight to regain their freedom. We believe that there can be no permanent peace save in justice and equal to see our Government reaching to the remotest corner avails of his labor, and the right and the opportunity for physical, mental, and moral advancement best guarantee for the continuance of such a government is to give to all classes impartially, a share in its management. We hear much of forgiveness and fraternity; we, too, do most earnestly desire a speedy return of the policy and measurement the late dreadful war; but the dead men have left a trust in our hands. We long for peace and good will, but we have no friends who oppress their fellow men. We do not idly and hopelessly ask for indemnity for the past; we seek only scennity for the future. You will see that economy in Governmental affairs are the duties of good citizens and honorable men. It makes the strict fulfillwaived. What the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment the Union Republican party will ever consent to tender. The equal rights of adopted citizens are clearly asserted, and all people who love our Government are hospitably invited to come and enjoy its benefits, and contribute to its strength. The Convention spoke in nothing more warmly than in prof were against us, are now frankly and honestly cooperating in restoring peace and establishing a truly free government. During the last three years countless indicabeen converging upon yourself. Having made its etatement of principles and purposes, the Convention deliberately and formally, State by State Territory by Territory, recorded the will of its constitu ents, and unanimously recommended you for President of the United States, following the work by tumultuou and long-continued manifestations of joy, pride, and con-We know that you will be faithful to the Con stitution and the laws, and to the sympathies and principles that you are called to represent. We know that you will not seek to enforce upon the unwilling representa-

tives of the people any policy of your own devising, for you have said that "the will of the people is the law of the land." The records of the war and of your subse quent fidelity afford the evidence that the nation car safely and wisely place you in the chair of Washington you its nomination for President, and solicit its accept

ance. We can give you no higher proof of our gratitude for the past, or our confidence in your future. We pro-

After the applause with which the above speech was received had ceased. Gen. Grant replied as follows: MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION: I will endeavor in a very short time to write you a letter accepting the trust you have imposed upon me. [Applause.] Expressing my grati-tude for the confidence you have placed in me, I will now say but little orally, and that is to thank you for the unanimity with which you have selected me as a candidate for the Presidential office. I can say, in addition, I looked on during the progress of the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and am gratified with the harmony and unappropriate the process of the proceedings at Chicago with a great deal of interest, and am gratified with the harmony and unappropriate the process of the process of the process of the proceedings at Chicago with a great that the harmony and unappropriate the process of the process o grathed with the harmony and unanimity which seem to have governed the deliberations of the Convention. If chosen to fill the high office for which you have selected me, I will give to its duties the same energy, the same spirit, and the same will, energy, the same spirit, and the same will, that I have given to the performance of all duties which have devolved upon me hereto-Whether I shall be able to perform these duties to your entire satisfaction, time will determine. You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people As the General closed his speech there was long-con

Gen. Hawley then addressed Speaker Colfax, saying: Gen. Hawley then addressed Speaker Colfax, saying:
You have heard our declaration of the principles at
Chicago, and therefore I need not repeat it. You are
aware that numerous candidates for the Vice-Presidency
were presented. They were all loved and respected, and
your selection was brought about by the good will and
friendship entertained for yourself. You are known to
the American people by 14 years of public service. We
know you came from the people, and without false pretense you are faithful to principle. The Convention tenders you she nomination of Vice-President, and asks your acceptance. [Applause.]
To this Mr. Colfax replied: Mr. President Hawley and tense you are faithful to principle. The Convention tenders you he nomination of Vior-President, and asks your acceptance. [Applause.] To this Mr. Coffax replied: Mr. President Hawley and gentlemen—History has already proclaimed that the victories of the party you represent, during the recent war, always gave increased hope and confidence to the nation, while its reverses and defeats ever increased the national peril. It is no light tribute, therefore, to the millions of Republicans in the forty-two States and territories represented in the Chicago Convention, that our organization has been so inseparably interwoven with the best interests of the Republic; that the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the triumphs and reverses of the one have been the acceptance to you in the war. Cordially agreeing with the platform adopted by its National Convention, and the resolutions thereto attached, I accept the nomination with which I have been honored, and will hereafter communicate that acceptance to you in the more formal manner that usage requires.

After the anymanse had subsided the centlemen in the

After the applause had subsided, the gentlemen in the room generally advanced, and shook Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax by the hand, and congratulated them on the choice of the Convention. The party then withdrew to an adjoining room, where a collation had been provided

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO GRANT AND

COLFAX. -WASHINGTON, May 29,-The Committee from the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention Visited Gen. Grant at his headquarters, this afternoon, and after mutual congratulations Col. Henry C. Alleman, of Pennsylvania.

addressed the General thus: GENERAL: The soldier and saflor citizens who assisted GENERAL: The soldier and sallor citizens who assisted in disarming treason, by the representatives in a national convention assembled, have made a proclamation of political principles, and a declaration of Presidential preference. We are a Committee delegated to present you an authenticated copy of their platform of principles. The principles enumerated are candid, concise, and expressive. They are unequivocal in their designated choice, emphatic in their tone, and decided in their character. They breathe the true spirit of loyalty, and fiberly, and equality before the law: they conform to the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, and never lose sight of the God-like truth that all men are created equal. They recognize no political distinction between the naturalized and the native-born citizen, and demand Governmental protection for all citizens of the country who are at home or abroad. They admit no discrimination in legal rights of race or caste, and make loyalty only the test of political privilege. They are firm in their denunciations of apostacy, and speak in thunder tones against the recreauts who yielded to temptation. The leading resolution pames you as the only and unanimous choice of the survivors of the war for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. The free will offering of the Presidential nomination,

which promises certainty of success, is the highest com-pliment which can be paid to an American citizen. That distinguished compliment has been tendered you in its most unselfish, most acceptable, and most exalted form. The act was voluntary, the choice of unprecedented unanimity springing affection-ately from the hearts of your fellow-comrades, and sec-onded by the gratitude of the loyal millions of the land. The close of the war brought the returned soldiers of the Keystone Commonwealth into State Convention, where the Speaker introduced a resolution promosing you as the

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY. After Col. Alleman had ceased speaking, Gen. Grant

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' Convention—I will say, while it was never a desire of mine to be a candidate for political office, it affords me great gratification to feel that I have the support of those who were with me in the war. If I did not feel that I with me in the war. If I did not feel that I had the confidence of those I would feel less desirous of accepting the position. The accept-ance of the office is not a matter of choice but of duty. Hoping, having accepted the nomina-tion, I will receive your aid till next November, I must thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The General invited the Committee to witness the Re. publican Committee's presentation at his house in the evening, and the Committee, accepting, departed for the Capitol, having previously sent the following telegram: WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1868.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 28, 1808.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, House of Representatives:
SIR: The Committee from the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention to present the resolutions of that body to Gen. Grant, will be pleased to call upon you about 2 o'clock today at the Capitol, and concratulate you upon your non-ination by the National Union Republican Convention for the Vice-Presidency, and also assure you of our hearty indorsement of the same. Your obedient servant,
H. C. Alleman.

PRESENTATION TO SPEAKER COLFAX. When the Committee reached the Capitol the House while Mr. Colfax received the Committee in the Speaker's

the resolutions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, adding that that Convention had unanimously recom mended Gen. Grant to the National Convention for the Presidency, but had not expressed any choice for the Vice-Presidency. That Convention had unanimously ratified their recommendation for the Presidency, and they desired, in return, to ratify unanimously the choice to assure him of their cordial esteem and regard.

Mr. Colfax briefly replied, after thanking them for their visit and the expression of their confidence, as follows:

hailed as the survivors of the Union. From all over the land they went forth, leaving happy homes and loving families, and all to save the Republic from disruption, and to prevent our beautiful banner becoming the winding-sheet of the world's best hopes. Young and old, in the earlier years of youth and maturer years of middle age; some in the freshness of middle age; some in the freshness of iffe's June, and others in the ripe maturity of life's October, they offered their lives to the country by thousands and hundreds of thousands, they have passed away, and the whole land, South and North, is filled with graves that tell us with expressive silence of the sacrifices that patriotism has hallowed. You represent their brave survivors, and if the people's voice should ratify the nomination of their distinguished comrade, and himself, he would hope by fidelity to principle and devotion to the mation to prove that the confidence they expressed in him had not been misplaced.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

The Republicans held a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting in front of the City Hall, Washington, last night. Senator Wilson was among the speakers.

SECOND CAMPAIGN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND CAMPAIGN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 29 .- The second of the eries of Campaign Meetings was held at the National Union Club Rooms this evening. The President of the Club, Mr. John E. Addicks, took the Chair and introduced the District-Attorney, Mr. Wm. B. Mann, the origin nator of the first Grant Club in Philadelphia. Mr. Mann rejoiced to witness the zeal and earnestness manifested by the Club for the success of the good "old cause." Our organization shows its devotion to the Union Republican party by sustaining its principles and electing its candidates. It presents against the assaults of the pro-Slavery Democracy an unbroken front. Col. Mann said that the National Union Club twice carried the city for Abraham Lincoln, and now in 1833, it proposes to show fidelity by giving to Gen. Grant and Schnyler Colfax the majority of votes in Philadelphia. [Enthusiastic applause.] Schulyer Colfax told the history of the Republican party in those memorable words: "It has saved a nation and emancipated a race." We have freed the slave. We placed arms in his hands to defend us from our enemies, and we gave him a ballot to protect himself from his own. After recapitulating the victories of our arms under the leadership of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, the speaker said there should be in the sentiment of a loyal people, no statute of limitation to treachery against the nation. He saw little difference now between an unrepentiant Rebel and an unconverted Copperhead. Both begrudge the slave the gift of his liberty and the right to vote. Fortunate are they that these are all the rewards bestowed upon the freedmen. In other climes, the bondman, when freed, had given to him the means of supporting himself as a freedman should! The Copperhead and the Rebel should be thankful that when a nation bade the slave arise and be a freeman, she did did not add, "a hide of land I give to thee from the confiscated and forfeited lands of variors in arms," When the Rebels were in power they confiscated and sold the lands of Northern men. He knew a poor widow, living in Philadelphia, whose sole property was a house in a Southern city. Jefferson Davis's Government forfeited and sold it; they robbed her of her land, Our candidate for President was not nominated at Chicago, he was adopted there. The nomination was made by the nation when Lee surrendered his sword. Win. joiced to witness the zeal and earnestness manifested the Club for the success of the good "old cause." Our

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT MOUNT VERNON. A Ratification Meeting will be held at Mount Vernon, on Monday evening, June 1, by the Central Grant and Colfax Club of Eastchester. Major James Haggerty and the Rev. J. H. Shepard, President of the Club, will

THE CENTRAL GRANT CLUB. THE CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

The New-York Central Grant Club met last evening at their headquarters in Fourth-ave., Mr. Rufus F. Andrews in the chair, to hear a report of the proceedings of the delegates to the Union Republican Convention at Chicago. Speeches were made by Messrs. Andrews and Benedict. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the New York Central Grant Club being the first organization to present the name of Gen. Grant for the office of President rejoices in his nomination by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention and the Republican Convention recently assembled in Chicago.

Resolved. That we but reiterate the sentiment heretofore expressed by the Club when we assert that Schulper Colfar is the choice of the loyal people of the United States for the office of Vice-President.

Resolved. That Grant and Colfar make the strongest ticket that could have been nominated, and that it is the duty of patrotic mes and women throughout the country to put forth every possible effort to secure their election.

describes.

Besolved. That the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at lineago, embedies the principles upon which the country must depend or success and presperity, and that with such a platform and such canditates are will march to certain victory.

After appointing a committee to make arrangements or a grand ratification meeting, the chairman declared

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD. The Hall of the Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward, corner of Forty-sixth-st. and Eighth-ave, was crowded to its utmost last evening.

good proportion of the audience being ladies. The Hon. E. D. Culver gave an account of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, to which he was a delegate, and spoke effectively and eloquently of the candidates, and the platform. Goo. W. Bungay gave a humorous address, which was well received. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. That to Grant and Colfax we pledge our hearty untiring support, with asserted confidence of victory in November.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club met at the corner of Fourteenth-st. and Fourth-are last evening. The Secretary said that he had waited on the Empire Club, and was rejoiced to report that its members were willing to confer and act in cooperation with the Young Men's Club. He begged leave to introduce the President of the Club, that old Democratic veteran, Capt. Rynders said that he entered politics in 1520; had been engaged in every campaign since, and though now 64 years old, hoped to do good service once more. He wished all the Clubs to cooperate to elect their candidates, and if their action would be rendered more effective by consolidating, he was prepared personally to advocate such a course. The Republicans defied them to match Gen. Grant, but he behaved they should watch instead of "match him." He would not detract from Gen. Grant's military glory; that belonged to the nation; but he would say that Grant acted with duplicity in entering the President's Catinet to betray him. The speaker remembered once being in a Convention with Lyman Tremain before the war, when Lyman said to him: "Rynders, would you vote for a Free Soller under any circumstances!" Where was Lyman now! The speaker advised united action, and predicted the success of the Democracy. [Applicate.] The Secretary reported that the National Club would be likely to cooperate with them. Mr. Thos, W. Newman of Maine, first voted for Andrew Jackson, and last for that grand old sage whom God preserves in his old age, James Buchanan. The speaker here read an extract from Mr. Fessenden's speech delivered in defense of his vote on impacament, and enlocated the Senator's uprightness and honesty. He knew Fessenden well, and now that Slavery was dead he explantate.] If the Republican party succeeds, the country will be buried so deep that an earthquake could not rouse it. [Applause.] He felt victory in his bones. [Cries of "So do I." and langhter.] Grant's nomination was noturiously flat and unenthusiastic. The speaker concluded by offering a prayer Young Men's Democratic Union Club SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GRANT CLUB OF SEV-

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GRANT CLUB OF SEV-ENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a large meeting of soldiers and sailors of the Seventh Assembly District, held on Thursday evening at No. 90 Fourth-ave., it was resolved to organize a Club for the coming campaign. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers of the Club: President, Capt. Daniel J. Hogan; Vice-Presidents, Major F. W. Reeder and Capt. Robert Laffan; Chairman of Executive Committee, Gen. Dennis F. Burke; Secretary, Daniel T. Robertson; Treasurer, Edward G. Hull. The utmost enthusiasm was shown by those present, and it was determined to make a thorough canvass of the District for Grant and Colfax.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO VS. THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, May 29 .- The Supreme Court, this vening, unanimously decided that the visible admixture law is clearly unconstitutional, and that the restrictions in the students' voting law are also not warranted by the

THE CANAAN CHILD MURDER. Hupson, May 20,-Brown, the Canaan child uurderer, has made a voluminous written confes

SUMMARY OF SAN FRANCISCO NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A fire at car Detersection of Sixth and bremman-size, here, to-day, destroyed property valued at \$10,000. The San Francisco Fire Insurance Company have resolved to retire. The low rates ruling are given as the principal reason. The British residents here celebrated Queen Victoria's birth-

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD APPOINTMENTS BY THE CASAL BUARD.

ALBANY, May 29.—Appointments were made by the Canal Board to-day, as follows: Resident-Engineer.—Mr. Chas. I., McAlpine, on the Chenango Canal Extension, in place of Mr. R. M. Hawks. Superintendants—Messrs. William Jones, section 9, Erie Canal; William F. Ashley, section 10, Erie Canal; Matthew Regney, section 11, Erie Canal; Justins B. Wilmut, section 3, Chen. section 11. Eric Canal; Justus B. Wilmut, section 3, Chen-ange Canal, and Edward R. Randan, Crooked-Lake Canal.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY LOTTERY. CAMDEN, N. J., May 29.—We are assured a manager of the Washington Labrary Co., N. S. R. Ware, and others, Trustees of the Riverside Institute, no connection whatever with the management of the Washington Library Co., the lottery complained of in Philadelphia.

ALPRED HOOG, Atty-at-Law, H. H. Goldsmith.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JACKSON, Miss., May 29.—The Hon. T. J.
Wharton and Fulton Anderson leave for Richmend tonight to appear as counsel for Mr. Davis in the approach-

GOV. SEYMOUR FOR MR. CHASE. GOV. SEYMOUR FOR MR. CHASE.

Albany, May 29.—The assembling of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment and the meeting of the Canal Board have called together a number of preminent Democrats. The movement for Judge Chase for the Presidency is the general topic of conversation, and Gov. Seymour has indicated that he is in favor of giving it a respectful consideration. His views are seconded by many influential Democrats. The New-York delegation are to be called together about the 10th of June for consultation.

DUEL NEAR RICHMOND. DUEL NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 29.—Col. H. B. Reed and Major
R. H. Porter, both army officers, fought near this city last
evening. At the first fire Reed discharged his pustol in
the air, and the dispute was then adjusted.

FENIAN JOURNALS SENT INTO CANADA.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Notwithstanding the prohibition by the Canadian Government of the circulation of the Fenian Volunteer in the Dominion, the ordinary edition of that journal and five hundred extra copies were sent to Canada from Buffalo, and, according to a previous public beast of the publishers, copies were placed on the Capitol steps at Ottawa and on the streets in other cities.

NEW LIGHT-SHIP WANTED IN LAKE ERIE. NEW LIGHT-SHIP WANTED IN LAKE EMB.
OTTAWA, May 29.—A petition numerously signed by the owners of vessels at Buffalo. Detreit, and Chicago, has been presented to the Minister of Public Works, representing the necessity of stationinga light-ship on Clay Banks, off Bar Point, Lake Erie. It is said that this is one of the most dangerous points in the navigation of the lakes, and being in British waters the Canadian Government is asked to provide for the protection of navigation.

THE CROPS IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, May 29.—The grain crops north of
Atlanta look well, but in the middle and the south-west
of Georgia rust has made its appearance.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINICN. MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINICN.
MONTREAL, May 29.—The Volunteers are dissatisfied with certain provisions of the new Militia bill It is understood that a number of officers have sent it their resignations, but that the Adjutant-General has declined to submit them to the Governor-General.

ARRESTED FOR INTIMIDATING FREEDMEN ARRESTED FOR ALL ARREST GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 29.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which had been in session here several days, adjourned last evening. Considerable business of importance was transacted. After a long debats resolutions looking to the retention of the degress of the order were passed by a large majority. Colored Lodges were countenanced and encouraged. The next meeting is to be in Oswego, N. Y.

JOHNSON ACQUITTAL CELEBRATION.

HONESDALE, Penn., May 28.—The unterrified

JOHNSON ACQUITTAL CELEBRATION.
HONESDALE, Penn., May 28.—The unterrified Democracy indulged in a grand Johnson acquistal celebration today. Their "procession" consisted of two wagons well filled with bourbon candidates. A hundred guns have been fired, and two flags are flying in the preeze. The band played the "Rogue's March" and "Dixie."

NEW-YORK STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.
BUFFALO, May 29.—The New-York State
Sportsmen's Convention advertised to take place in this
city on Monday has been postponed, on account of the
impossibility of obtaining birds.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC EDITORS ST. Louis, May 29.—A Convention of the Democratic editors of the State, recently called by the editors of St. Louis, met at The Times office to-day. Between 40 and 50 representatives of the daily and weekly newspaners were sent the state of the daily and weekly newspaners were sent the state of the daily and weekly the state of the daily and weekly newspaners were sent the state of the daily and the state of the state o newspapers were presentatives of the daily and weekly newspapers were present. The meeting was harmonious. A practical plan of action was submitted by the editors of *The Pimes*, which was nearly unanimously adopted. It embraces the question of registration, that being the one-most important to the party.

## WASHINGTON.

GEN. SCHOFIELD CONFIRMED AS SECRETARY OF WAR-GEN. GRANT AND SPEAKER COLFAX AND THE NOMINATION-ARKANSAS-WOOLEY -MISS VINNIE REAM-THE NEW FUNDING BILL-THE WAR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1868. The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Gen. Schofield to be Secretary of War, vice Stanton unlawfully removed. The preamble of the resolution confirming Gen. Schofield sets forth that the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the position of Secretary of War, by President Johnson, was unconstitutional and unlawful. A separate vote was taken on the preamble, and it was

adopted by 28 Yeas to 13 Nays. Senator Trumbull voted in the affirmative, while Fessenden refused to Gen. Grant and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax were

formally advised this evening that they are the choice of the Union Republican party for President and Vice-President for the next four years. The ceremony took place in the reception-rooms of Gen. Grant's residence on Douglas-row, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. It was characterized by an utter absence of display, and was remarkable for its simplicity and hearty enthusiasm. About 100 persons were in the room, but the limited attendance is to be accounted for by the fact that it was understood to be entirely private, except for the representatives of the press and the immediate friends of Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax. Mr. Colfax, accompanied by his mother and sister, Miss Matthews, and his private secretary, arrived at Gen. Grant's residence at about 8 o'clock. The staff officers of the General followed in a few minutes. They were shown into one of the reception rooms, where they were received by General and Mrs. Grant. Commissioner Rollins, Representatives Halsey, Cullom, Lincoln, Logan, Lawrence, Pile, E. B. Washburne, and others, were the next visitors, all of whom paid their respects and offered their congratulations to the General and Mr. Colfax. Gen. Dent performed the ceremony of introduction where it was necessary, but nearly all were known personally by the General, and his duties were therefore light. Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax stood side by side near one of the doors, and both chatted freely and cordially. with their numerous friends. Gen. Grant was dressed in plain black, and the only indications of his rank were the military buttons on his waistcoat. He was calm and self possessed. He was more communicative than usual, and spoke about the municipal election to take place here on Monday next, and hoped that it might pass off quietly. Mrs. Grant shared the honors with her husband, and made a favorable impression by her quiet, gracious, and winning man-

Gov. Hawley and the following-named gentlemen composing the committee arrived at about 8 o'clock: Gov. Hawley, Chairman; Lewis Barker, Maine: Judge Riott, Texas; Willard Warner, Alabama; E. W. Rice, Iowa; John A. Logan, Illinois; J. Hendricks, Iowa: Gov. Evans, Colorado; S. C. Cullum Illinois; C. H. Branscomb, Missouri; R. T. Van Horn, Missouri ; J. K. Dubois, Illinois ; T. L. Tullock, Virginia: J. W. Holders, North Carolina; T. F. Lee, North Carolina; W. C. Goodlow, Kentucky; J. Cory, Col. J. J. Green, Missouri; James Hinds, Arkansas; V. Dell, Arkansas; J. H. Harris, (colored,) South Carolina; Morton Bennet, Montana: A. McDonald, Arkansas; B. F. Rice, Arkansas; J. H. Caldwell, Georgia; L. Caldwell, New-York; E. M. Madden, New-York: H. L. Pierce, Virginia. They filled the room, and Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax retreated through the open folding-doors to the inner room where Gen. Hawley made the addresses in the name of the Chicago Convention. Gen. Grant stood at the end of the room. On his right were Mr. Colfax, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. and Miss Matthews, and two other ladies. Immediately behind the General was Mr. Dent, a venerable gentleman, about 80 years of age. On the General's left, but in the background somewhat, were some of the members of his staff. The trusted Rawlins was absent. Logan, who rode with Grant at Shiloh, and nominated him at Chicago, stood out in old relief on the right of Hawley and among the members of the staff. Gov. Hawley stood about four feet away from Grant; the members of the Committee, the journalists, and the other participants in the ceremony ranged themselves in semi-circle around the room, five or six deep.

Gen. Grant stood erect and perfectly at ease while

listening to the address, which was delivered in lear, emphatic tones, entirely audible in every part of the parlors. He looked Gov. Hawley directly in the face, and everybody present felt that in that look was neither deceit, nor treachery, nor falsehood. He dropped his eyes occasionally, and now and then they rested on a small American flag, which was fixed in a bronze ornament on the mantel-piece.

Gen. Grant's address will speak for itself. In the first sentence he signified his acceptance, and it drew forth hearty applause. The closing sentence, too, was greeted with applause which almost became

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's speech, Gov. Hawley delivered a short address to Mr Colfax, to which that gentleman responded in a brief, pointed, natriotic speech, which also called forth plaudits. At its conclusion the company filed past the candidates into the dining-room, where refreshments were hospitably dispensed. At about 94 o'clockt he last visitor had departed with newly enkindled enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax.

The bill for the admission of Arkansas was again debated in the Senate to-day. Mr. Edmunds first took the floor, and was followed by Mr. Conkling and Mr. Yates. The debate was on the purely legal aspect of the question, and its political bearing was entirely lost sight of in the consideration of mere technical points. At 41 o'clock Mr. Conness proposed to call up a resolution relative to the final adjournment. Mr. Wilson hoped that he would not undertake any such thing, as, at the rate of progress which the Senate is making, adjournment could not be reached before the fourth Monday of December. The Senate then went into Executive session.

The House spent two hours, to-day, in lively debate on Mr. Bingham's resolution to place the contumacious Wooley in quarters less luxurious than those which he has been occupying. Mr. Brooks led off the debate for the Democrats, but before he had gone far he was called to order for transgressing the rules of the House, in applying unparliamentary language to Mr. Butler, and on a call of the yeas and nays the House refused to allow him to proceed. Mr. Eldridge then took the floor and talked ten minutes about Radical Bastiles, Wooley, the Union, and divers other topics. Mr. Morgan brought in the name of Miss Vinnie Ream, and charged that Mr. Julian had sought her influence upon the votes of Senators on Impeachment. Mr. Julian denied the charge, and said that it arose from his having asked Miss Ream at one time concerning the

stories affoat about her influence with Senator Ross. He added that Mr. Ross, in the presence of himself and others, had said that he would vote for conviction, as he did not see how any one could do otherwise with the evidence before the Senate. Mr. Butler closed the debate and the resolution was passed. The remainder of the day's session was consumed in the consideration of bills of a private character. Gen. Schenck attempted to get up his Internal Tax bill, but the Indian Appropriation bill had priority, which prevented his succeeding. The House

adjourned without finally disposing of the Indian bill. Only one section of the bill remains to be considered, and the probabilities are that the House will reach the Tax bill on Monday.

The Senate Finance Committee intend to make a strong effort to pass a new Funding bill of some kind before the adjournment. Four different schemes looking to a reduction of the rate of interest are before the Committee, The first was presented by

Senator Sherman, the second by Senator Morrill, the third by Senator Henderson, and the fourth by Senator Morgan. An informal comparison of the members views shows that a large majority favor a reduction of the rate of interest on the long bonds, so that it shall be not more than 45 per cent. The highest rate is proposed by Senator Sherman, being 5 per cent, and the lowest is suggested by Senators Henderson and Morgan, and is 4 per cent. It seems probable that the Committee will agree upon a funding scheme, fixing the rate of interest somewhere between 4 and 5 per cent. In the Senate there is great diversity of opinion on this subject, and it is difficult to foreshadow the fate of any of these schemes for funding the national debt. Senator Henderson intends to press an independent proposition, which he has prepared, to increase the number of "greenbacks" to \$400,000,000. This will increase the volume of currency about \$44,000,000. The friends of this measure, who are urging it in both Houses, are confident of their ability to carry it if they can get it fairly before the two Houses. Its strongest advocates are the Senators and Members from the West.

D. M. Kelsey of the First Auditor's office, a candidate on the Radical ticket in the Second Ward, was removed from office, this morning, by Assistant Secretary Cooper, his offense being that he is a Republi-

Affairs at the War Department remain as usual, the Secretary's office still being locked, and the key in the possession of Gen. Townsend, Gen. Thomas having made no demand for the same.

It is not true that the State Department has re-ceived information relative to the convocation of a Parliament at Crete.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury

to day, relieved Mr. A. B. Sloanaker as special Agent of Inland Revenue for the State of Texas. The clerical employes of the Government have

been in daily expectation, since the close of the im-peachment trial, that the House of Representatives would take action respecting their petition for an additional compensation of 20 per cent. In accordance with the orders of the President to

the heads of Departments, requiring leave to be given to such officials as may desire to participate in the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers to-morrow, the Departments will practically suspend

morrow, the Departments will practically suspend business for the day.

The General Land Office has transmitted to the Government of Minnesota two certified lists of lands approved to the State for railroad purposes. One list is under the act of March 3, 1857, and for the benefit of the Minnesota Valley and Minnesota railroads, being an indeaunity for lands sold within the six miles or granted limits. The second list is under the act of May 5, 1864, for the benefit of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, and is also an indemnity for lands sold in the granted limits.

The public debt manifest, which may be expected next week, will show only a triffing decrease in May.

Washington, May 29 .- The following nomi-

Heary Stanbers, to be Attorney-General; H. G. Worthington, to be Minister Resulent at Argentice Republic, vice Asboth, deceased; Thadfeus P. Mott, to be Minister Resident at Costa Rica, vice Lawrence, removed; Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordunne, vice Capitali Henry A. Wise, resigned; Commodore Thomas Trurer; to be Rear Admiral; Capt. A. M. Pennock, to be Commodore; Capt. John I. Worden, to be Commodore.

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, May 29, 1868. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented a memorial from citizens of Milledgeville, Ga., and vicinity, protesting against the removal of the State capitol from that city, and asking that the clause of the new Constitution authorizing such removal be stricken out. Judiciary Committee. Also a petition of A. G. Mackey, President of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, requesting that the Legislature of that State be allowed to meet, as provided by the Constitution. Mr. Mackey says that the Legislature was to meet on the 12th of May, but the Commanding General forbade the assembling of the body. Congress should approve the new Constitution. Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) presented a petition of members of the bar of Michigan, praying that the Eastern District of Michigan be abolished, and that the same with the Western District be constituted one district. Judicial Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., setting forth the importance of the improvement of the great lakes, particularly at St. Mary's Falls, and asking for assistance in the enlarging of St. Mary's Canal. Commerce.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) reported amendments to the memorial from citizens of Milledgeville, Ga., and vicinity,

Mary's Canal. Commerce.
THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) reported amendments to the bill to provide a national currency, and for the issue of united States bonds. He remarked that he had received a letter on the subject from the Controller of the Cur-Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onto) reported amendments to the bill to provide a national currency, and for the issue of United States bonds. He remarked that he had received a letter on the subject from the Controller of the Currency, which he would lay before the Senate, and call up the bill at an early day. The amendments provide that the maximum limit of national efficientation fixed by said act shall be increased \$20,000,000, which amount is to be issued only to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less circulation than \$5 for each inhabitant, and so as to equalize the circulation in such States and Territories in proportion to the population; that banks in liquidation shall be required to take up their bonds within 90 days after the date of notice to go into liquidation, in default of which they are to be sold at auction in New-York, and the proceeds applied to the payment of their outstanding circulation; that any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of the section now amended, shall take up its bonds within 30 days from the passage of this bill, unless its inquidation be for the purpose of consolidating with another bank; that receivers of National Banking Associations shall be esusidered officers of the Government, and have the right to bring suit in the United States Courts, and shall receive salaries of \$1,500 per annum, with commissions of three per cent on the first \$100,000 of their receipts, one per cent on sums between \$100,000 and \$500,000, and one-half of one per cent on the excess above the last named amount; also, that the limitation which restricts the liabilities of individuals or corporations for money borrowed from National banks to one-tenth of the capital said associations with private bankers, brokers, or associations not organized under the National eurrency act. These provisions are substantially in accordance with an accompanying letter from the Controller of Currency to the Chairman of the Finance Committee. A recommendation

ation to make provision for amoving the statumate to change their name and location has not however been acted on.

THE FRONTIER COASTING TRADE.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich) called up the bill to regulate the coasting trade of the Northern, North-Eastern and North-Western frontiers.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) intimated that the bill had not received a sufficient consideration from the Committee on Commerce, and ought to be referred back to them. He thought that the opinion of the Custom-House officers on this subject should be considered, in respect of the great reductions which were proposed in the revenues.

Mr. CHANDLER said that the Senator could make any deductions in his own language, and he would make no objection to anything that Mr. Fessenden might say. The bill had been carefully considered by the Committee for about three months, and he had brought it to their attention at nearly every meeting, since the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject had been received, though they had doubtless deferred somewhat to his greater familiarity with the subject much better than did the Treasury Clerk who had made the adverse report. He explained the course of commerce on the Lakes, saying that it is entirely different from ocean navigation, boats having to stop perhaps ten times a day to discharge perhaps ten barrels of freight. The Custom-House officers of Michigan approved the bill, and they received ample compensation. The reductions made by the bill was trifling, averaging not over five per cent.

Mr. TRUMBULI, (III.) urged the passage of the bill. If any objectionable features appeared amendments could be offered.

[At this point the bill to extend the charter of Washington City came over from the Fresidest, with the announcement that it had become a law over from the Fresidest, with the announcement that it had become a law over from the Fresidest, with the announcement that it had become a law over from the Fresidest, with the announcement that it had become a law over from the Fresidest, with the

be offered.

(At this point the bill to extend the charter of Washington City came over from the President, with the announcement that it had become a law by the lapse of ten days since its receipt by him. The announcement slicited a smile on the Republican side leftly to Mr. Chandler, saying that he had been told by members of that Committee that they had relied entirely upon the opinion of the Chairman (Mr. Chandler), upon which, standing alone, however well informed that Senator might be, the Senate could hardly predicate their action. He sent to the Clerk to have read the Treasury Department's opinion on the subject. int the hill to extend the charter of Washington City came

ubject.
The CHAIR-The morning hour has expired, and the

The CHAIR. The morning how the senate. unfinished business of yesterday is before the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN (coldly)—Very well, sir.

RESTORATION OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) reminded the Senate that today had been set apart, by resolution, for the consideration of bills relative to the District of Columbia.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped that the Senate would not adlower to night until the pending bill to admit Arkansas
had been passed.

journ to-hight unit the property of the Arkansas had been passed.

Mr. HARLAN then moved to lay aside the Arkansas Mr. HARLAN then moved to lay aside the nature inbill, for the purpose of considering bills of th Mr. RUMNER (Rep., Mass.) favored the motion, saying

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) favored the motion, saying that a number of Senators, now absent, desired to address the Senate on the subject of the admission of Arkansas.

Mr. WILSON hoped that the Senate would take up the Arkansas bill, and dispose of it, and immediately admit the other six Southern States, so that the loyal people may be protected. Compared with this, the business of the District was of minor importance.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) took the same view, adding that, if it was proposed to legislate in regard to the streets of Washington, he would be willing to set apart a day for it.

day for it.
Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Tenn.) said that he intended

ened yesterday to a two-horns speech by the Senator from Kentucky (McCreery) setting forth the sad condition of things in the Rebel States, telling us of military rule and despotism, and disorder and violence. Now, let the Senator from Keorucky, and all the Senators, join and recognize a civil form of government in Arkansas and the other six States, that shall dispense with what they call a military deepotism. Congress is pledged, the country is pledged, we are all pledged to the earliest restablishment of civil government in the Rebel States that is practicable with safety to the Union people there, and safety to the Union people there, and safety to the Union people there, and safety to the Union title!. Every consideration urges it, and justice requires it. Justice to the loyal people whom we have encouraged to labor for the last two months for the organization of State governments. When they have made that governit. Justice to the loyal people whom we have encouraged to labor for the last two months for the organization of. State governments. When they have made that government complete, compiled with your laws, got through with their labor of registration, elections once or twice of conventions to form Constitutions, and have compiled with every condition which you have prescribed, that they could comply with, and done everything that it was possible for them to do under your laws, with what face can we sit here, and lay aside this question which we have all sought to bring to an early settlement, when they present themselves in this condition, having compiled with every requisition that has been imposed if what will you say to these people of Arkansas, whom you have encouraged to form this Government, and how, let me ask, is a Government ever to be established? Suppose you were to impose new conditions, or reject this new Constitution, or refuse to act upon it, will you pass another law, and tell the people of Arkansas to form another constitution; I when they have done it, will they be in any better condition than they are to day? Will the Congress than in session consider itself under any more obligations than we are under to carry out the measures that we shall inaugurate? Mr. Trumbuil closed by again calling upon Mr. Buckniew to specify what further information he desired, and by expressing the hope that the Senate may no longer delay action on this question.

Mr. BUCK ALEW replied that Gen. Gillem had not re-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ported the Constitution which had been adopted, but only that according to the returns sent him, a particular re-sult is reached, and that without waiting further, he had in it. He (Buckslaw) understood, also, that part of the documents submitted in the report were not official Mr. Buckslew cited other instances of irregularities, and asserted his, belief that the additional information could

Invitation to visit mount vernon.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, tendering to the Senate an invitation to Visit Mount Vernon to morrow, leaving at 4 o'clock p. m., and returning by moonlight. Tabled.

as there was a doubt on the subject, the adoption of the 4th article should not be put in peril. He thought it thoroughly admissable to continue military protection until the Constitution recently adopted should be got into working order, and moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to provide for the immediate inauguration of the new State Government, and the continuance of the military forces in aid thereof, until after the State should be admitted, and the lefth article ratified; also to attach conditions which would guard against the State

property hever in regard to sunning, and the regard of Nebraska. The restriction in the Constitution of that State in regard to suffrage was inserted with the idea, as expressed by many who voted for it, that it was mere waste paper. He contended that the doctrine of equality of States is a necessary part of the Constitution, without which they would not be republican in form. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to reject a State Constitution until it compiled with certain conditions; but he denied that Congress could form a new Constitution for a State. He warned Senators of the danger of establishing this dangerous precedent.

five North-Western States came in subject to the ordin-ance of 1789—with the condition imposed by Congress that Slavery, except for crime, should never exist in any State

in that territory.

Mr. CONKLING replied that that question did not arise under the Constitution, but when the country was governed under the Articles of Confederation, the ordinance having been drawn by Nathan Dane in 1784; and again by Jefferson in 1787, and its terms having been embraced under the deed of cession of that territory from Virginia.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.)—That deed of cession was

when Mr. WILSON rose to move for an Executive session.

Mr. CONNESS suggested that the Senator yield to
allow him to call up the resolution in regard to the final

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal of yesterday having been suspended after about half of it had been read, Mr. MORGAN (Denn., Ohio) presented the following as a question of privilege:

Whereas, it has been the practice in all parliamentary bodies, when the liberty of a citizen was involved by the investigation or report of a committee, to give each political parity representation on such Committee, and whereas, in no instance heretofore, has an American citizen been deprived of his liberty by the report of a strictly partisan Committee; therefore, to vindicate the character of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States from such seemingly partisan investigation.

deprived of his liberty by the report of a throw of Representatives of the Congress of the United States from such scenningly parliam investigation.

Be it resolved. That the Speaker be instructed to add two members of the opposition party in this House to the Committee, to investigate the facts in the case of Charles W. Wooley.

The SPEAKER remarked that if a resolution of the same kind, and providing for the same number of additional members, had not previously been introduced, he would regard the resolution was offered the other duy by Mr. Boyer, and entertained as a question of privilege, but that a like resolution was offered the other duy by Mr. Boyer, and entertained as a question of privilege, and was tabled by a vote of the House. He added that that would not preclude the gentleman from Ohio from offering the resolution whenever his State was called for resolutions.

Mr. MORGAN modified the resolution by making the additional number of members three instead of two.

The SPEAKER—That modification makes the resolution a question of privilege, it being different from the one that has been tabled.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) objected to the resolution.

The SPEAKER said that, as a question of privilege, it would be sustained not withstanding an objection.

Mr. UPSON (Rep., Mich.) raised a question whether it could be considered at present.

The SPEAKER put the question whether the House would now consider the resolution.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Ill.) desired to make a suggestion; but Mr. UPSON and others objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Bl.) desired to make a suggestion; but Mr. UPSON and others on his side of the House would vote for the resolution.

Mr. MORGAN accordingly withdrew the preamble.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays whether the House would now consider the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker be instructed to add three members of the opposition party in this House to the Committee to investigate the face in the case of the charges against C.W. Wooley.

position party in this House to the Committee to investigate the faces the case of the charges against C.W. Wooley. The House refused to consider the resolution — Yeas, 53;

Marsholi, Marvin, McKormick, McKormick, Nibiack, Nibiack,

chment. SPEAKER ruled that it was not a question of privliege, being substantially the same as the resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, and which the House and refused

en adopted: kended, That the Ceneral of the Army be requested to transmit to Kende any reports or papers received by him since the 4th lust in atton to the late election in Arkanasa upon the adoption of the Counti-

Mr. WILSON (indignantly)-Why, at the rate we are

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) called up lo and to re-

See Fifth Page.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the following, to which Mr. Frumbull at first objected, but he withdrew his objection, provided it would not delay the bill, and it was hen adopted:

silent on the subject.

Mr. CONKLING closed at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock,

going on, we will not adjourn before the fourth Monday in December.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

Windom—65.

Mr. BOYER (Dem., Penn.) then offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution to add three members of the Jouse who voted against impeachment to the Committee authorized to investigate the alleged corrupt means impleyed to influence the Senate in the determination of